

THE DAILY UNION will be published every morning, except on Sundays and public holidays, at 12 1/2 cents per copy, in advance, and 15 cents per copy, in arrears. Subscribers may pay for their subscription in advance, or by the month, or by the quarter, or by the year, as they may prefer. The price of the paper is 10 cents per copy, in advance, and 15 cents per copy, in arrears. Subscribers may pay for their subscription in advance, or by the month, or by the quarter, or by the year, as they may prefer.

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TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.
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Office Superintendent of the Public Printing.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING. In pursuance of the provisions of the act to provide for executing the public printing, approved August 29, 1852, sealed proposals will be received at this office, on the 1st day of October, 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the paper to be used in the printing of the laws of the United States for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1858.

The following specifications, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity, quality, and description of each kind of paper that will be required:

Class 1.
10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 36 inches, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

Class 2.
6,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 36 inches, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

Class 3.
300 reams superfine printing paper, half-size and calendered, to measure 24 by 36 inches, and to weigh forty-eight pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

Class 4.
1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized, and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

Class 5.
200 reams superfine plate paper, (as ordered, or uncalendered, as may be required,) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

Class 6.
1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized, and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

Class 7.
1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized, and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

Class 8.
1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized, and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

Class 9.
1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized, and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

Class 10.
1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized, and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

Class 11.
1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized, and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

Class 12.
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WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1858. TWO CENTS.

OFFICIAL.
By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States and the republic of Peru with regard to the interpretation to be given to the twelfth article of the treaty of the 26th of July, 1851, was signed at Lima on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which convention is, word for word, as follows:

Certain doubts having arisen with regard to the interpretation to be given to article 12 of the treaty of the 26th of July, 1851, as to the goods, other than oil and the produce of their fishery, that the whale ships of the United States may land and sell, or barter, duty free, for the purpose of obtaining provisions and refitting, a concession which, in articles eighty-one and one hundred and ten of the General Commercial Regulations, is not so extensive; and it being convenient, for the advantage of the citizens of the United States employed in the whale fishery, and of the citizens of Peru who furnish provisions, to fix, clearly and definitely, the proper meaning of the concessions stipulated in the above-mentioned article twelfth of the treaty of the 26th of July, 1851, so that while those reciprocal benefits are secured all and every controversy in the matter may be avoided; the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the republic of Peru, John Randolph Clay, in virtue of his full powers, and his excellency Doctor Don Manuel O'Lea de Zevallos, minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Peru, in virtue of his full powers, have agreed and declared:

"ARTICULO XII.
"Los buques balleneros de los Estados Unidos podran entrar en el puerto de Tumbes, y en los puertos mayores de Peru, y pasar de uno a otro con el objeto de tomar víveres y repararse, y los ser permitido vender o cambiar sus provisiones o mercaderias, inclusive el aceite, hasta la cantidad de diezcientos pesos de valor por cada buque, sin que estén obligados a pagar los derechos de tonelada y de puerto, ni derecho alguno o impuesto por los artículos vendidos o cambiados de esta manera. Se les permitira ademas, con la misma exencion de derechos de tonelada y de puerto, vender o cambiar sus provisiones o mercaderias, inclusive el aceite, hasta la suma adicional de mil pesos a valor por cada buque, pagando por la parte adicional de dichos artículos, los mismos derechos, que se satisfacen por iguales provisiones o mercaderias y aceite, cuando se importan en buques y por ciudadanos de la nacion mas favorecida."

That the permission to the whale ships of the United States to barter or sell their supplies and goods to the value of two hundred dollars, *ad valorem*, without being obliged to pay port or tonnage dues, or other imposts, should not be understood to comprehend every kind of merchandise without limitation, but those only that whale ships are usually provided with for their long voyages.

That in the said exemption from duties of each kind are included the following articles, in addition to the produce of their fishery, viz:

White unbleached domestics.
White bleached domestics.
White cotton cloths.
Blue drills.
Twilled cottons.
Shirting stripes.
Ticking.
Cotton calicoes.
Prints.
Sailor's clothing of all kinds.
Soap.
Shuh.
Boots, shoes, and brogans.
Axes, hatchets.
Blinds of every kind.
Flour.
Lard.
Butter.
Rum.
Beef.
Tobacco.
Belas esterinas y de espena.
Lona.
Curdaje.
Tabacco.

It is also agreed upon and understood between the contracting parties, that the whale ships of the United States may land and sell or barter, free of all duties or imposts whatsoever, the supplies and merchandise specified in the preceding article to the amount of five hundred dollars, *ad valorem*, in conformity with article eighty-one of the General Commercial Regulations; but for every additional quantity from five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars, *ad valorem*, the exemption shall only extend to port and tonnage dues.

The stipulations in this convention shall have the same force and effect as if inserted, word for word, in the treaty concluded in Lima on the 26th of July, 1851, and of which they shall be deemed and considered as explanatory. For which purpose the present convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the executive power of the republic of Peru, with the authorization of the national Peruvian legislature; and the ratification shall be exchanged in Washington in as short a time as possible. In faith whereof, the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed, in quadruplicate, this convention, explanatory of the treaty of the twenty-sixth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Lima, the fourth of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
J. RANDOLPH CLAY. [SEAL]
MANUEL O'LEA DE ZEVALLOS. [SEAL]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the 13th instant, the Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and Señor Juan Y. de Oms, minister resident of the republic of Peru, in the United States, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Done in the city of Washington, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-third.

By the President: LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

For years it has been the custom of the Sophomore class of Brown University to "smoke out freshmen"—i. e., at the commencement of each year to enter the rooms of the freshmen, and smoke them out, or, in other words, to smoke them out of their rooms. The custom was adhered to by the present Sophomore class, who "did the work up Brown." Weeks have elapsed and nothing was said against the course pursued. Monday afternoon, however, the Sophomores, one by one, were called upon to visit the president. The following questions were asked: First, "Was you engaged in smoking out?" Second, "Will you sign an agreement never to engage in anything of the kind again?" Many were enabled to answer "Yes" to the second. Each was in the full possession of his senses, and the president, in the full possession of his senses, was not deterred from the determination not to be fettered by the stringent regulations necessarily imposed upon them by an affirmative to the second query, and, consequently, Brown University is without a Sophomore class, a circumstance without a parallel in the history of that institution. —*Profr.*

A party of engineers have been making experiments for the last six months with the Mississippi water, as a point opposite Columbus, Kentucky, in order to ascertain the amount of sediment carried down by the river during any given period. One result of the calculation was that the sediment which passes Columbus in one day would, if the waters could be held entirely immovable, be sufficient to form quite a respectable dam across the river at that place.

The Richmond Enquirer says there is one square mile of land between Smyth and Washington counties, Va., at the commencement of each year to enter the rooms of the freshmen, and smoke them out, or, in other words, to smoke them out of their rooms. The custom was adhered to by the present Sophomore class, who "did the work up Brown." Weeks have elapsed and nothing was said against the course pursued. Monday afternoon, however, the Sophomores, one by one, were called upon to visit the president. The following questions were asked: First, "Was you engaged in smoking out?" Second, "Will you sign an agreement never to engage in anything of the kind again?" Many were enabled to answer "Yes" to the second. Each was in the full possession of his senses, and the president, in the full possession of his senses, was not deterred from the determination not to be fettered by the stringent regulations necessarily imposed upon them by an affirmative to the second query, and, consequently, Brown University is without a Sophomore class, a circumstance without a parallel in the history of that institution. —*Profr.*

The peabog in Soder Bramp, in Anglia, (Schleswig), continues to be a rich mine for antiquarians. It appears more and more probable that a small army, on its passage over the ice, (not in battle), perished here by breaking in. The *Fleischer Zeitung* says: "Nowhere has organic substance—such as cloth, wood, leather, &c.—been preserved better than here. The arrows, lances, bows, bucklers, and so on, buried on the spot some two thousand years ago, are quite as perfect and undamaged as if they had been entrusted to the ground only a twelve-month ago."

The law prohibiting the killing of deer for the past five years having expired, the woods in the lower part of New Jersey are overrun with sportsmen after this game, who are rapidly killing them.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

[Special Correspondence of the Union.]
Munich, Sept. 27, 1858.

Germany is not easily understood, either at home or abroad, and it is difficult to even guess what is likely to take place in the course of a few years. A few days ago we heard that Bismarck and Wurm, the two great German statesmen, were in the position of that of the great dukes, that measure would at once be proposed to the Zollverein Congress, now assembled at Hanover, and carried unanimously. It was well known that that was a proposition which was supported by Austria, and that Hanover and all the northern German States supported it. The moment, therefore, that Bismarck, the most considerable German statesman after Prussia, was known to be favorable to the measure, it was considered as good as carried. Besides, the Prussian Minister of Commerce was a warm advocate of the abolition of the transit duties; so that everything seemed to favor the proposition, when, all at once, and after the whole German press was committed to the measure, we again have the difference of opinion in the cabinet of Berlin defeated. The new opposition to the entire abolition of the duties comes from the Prussian Minister of Finance, who, it is said, cannot allow a revenue of nearly 300,000 rix-dollars, which Prussia derives from them, to slip through his fingers. So, then, a difference of opinion in the cabinet of Berlin defeated the measure which the whole of Germany has already hailed as an earnest of an enlightened commercial policy for all the States of the Zollverein. The proposition, however, is not dead. Austria will, in all probability, bring it before the German Confederation at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and the Prussians themselves will bring it before the Prussian Chambers. The Prince of Prussia, who is recognized as a man of national principles and great force of character, will, it is expected, act in the matter as soon as the regency question is settled, in regard to which he has thus far acted with so much delicacy and respect for his royal brother, and so entirely in accordance with public sentiment in Prussia and throughout Germany. The abolition of the transit duties in Germany is thus made a more question of time; but it is a great pity that it should not be carried at once, and the friends of the measure still hope for its adoption by the withdrawal, on the part of Prussia, of all opposition to it. The other proposition of Austria in regard to the duties on wine, the assimilation of the transit duties of Austria with the Zollverein, &c., have all been negatively; but if the transit duties are abolished, Austria would modify her other proposition, and the great work of "nationalizing Germany through commerce and industry"—I use the words of Baron Bismarck, the very able Austrian Minister of Finance—might approach its final accomplishment. The hopes of Germany are now concentrated in the success of Prussia in the solution of the regency question, which shall be finally disposed of, and a new era will begin for the material and intellectual development of the German fatherland. Thus far, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia has been known only as a soldier; but the circumstances in which a melancholy event has placed him have at once directed his mind to those important practical questions on which the solution of the regency question must eventually depend the success of every enlightened government. If any monarch can make concessions to the enlightened spirit of the age, it is the monarch of Prussia, who rules over an enlightened, loyal people, well-informed, instructed in every branch of learning, frugal and industrious. It is by promoting the welfare of the industrious classes, by yielding gradually to the exigencies of the times, that those earthquakes are avoided which are called revolutions, and that governments are consolidated in public opinion. Neither the transit duties nor the river dues can long be continued in Germany, after a majority of the German governments themselves, with the Princes at their head, and a people who follow them, have pronounced against these measures as onerous, vexatious, and opposed to the best interests of King and country.

The sum of 300,000 rix-dollars, which Prussia would lose by the entire abolition of the transit duties, is, after all, but a trifle for such a country as Prussia, with a budget of from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 of rix-dollars. Some little saving in one branch or other of the administrative system, in one or the other branch of the public revenue, direct or indirect, would destroy so small a deficit, and Prussia would immeasurably gain in public estimation through all the German States. These considerations must weigh with the Prince of Prussia, and they will have their effect when the Prince shall be intrusted with the reins of government. There was a report a few days ago that the regency question was already settled, that the King had signed all the necessary papers in regard to it, but that their contents would not be made public till the Prince's return from Warsaw, whither he has gone, at the express invitation of the Emperor of Russia, to witness the great military maneuvers. The Prince is expected to return on the 25th of this month; but I much doubt whether, by that time, the regency question will be settled. The 23rd October is fixed for the definite regulation of that important matter, and beyond that date it cannot by any possibility be delayed.

The emancipation